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Species of plant in the genus *Cynodon* *Cynodon nlemfuensis* Seedhead With human for scale Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Monocots Clade: Commelinids Order: Poales Family: Poaceae Genus: *Cynodon* Species: *C. nlemfuensis* Binomial name *Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vandyerst Synonyms[1] *Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vandyerst *Cynodon parodi* Caro & E.A.Sánchez *Cynodon nlemfuensis*, the African Bermuda-grass, is a species of grass, genus *Cynodon*, family Poaceae.[2][3] It is native to Tropical Africa except West Africa, and widely introduced as a forage elsewhere; Hawaii, Texas, Florida, Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, the Galápagos, South America, western and southern Africa, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, the Philippines and Australia.[1] It is stoloniferous, and not rhizomatous.[4] Subtaxa The following varieties are accepted:[1] *Cynodon nlemfuensis* var. *nlemfuensis* *Cynodon nlemfuensis* var. *robustus* Clayton & J.R.Harlan References ^ a b c "Cynodon nlemfuensis Vandyerst". Plants of the World Online. Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Retrieved 23 June 2021. ^ Rojas-Sandoval, Julissa; Acevedo-Rodríguez, Pedro (1 October 2014). "Cynodon nlemfuensis (African Bermuda-grass)". Invasive Species Compendium. CAB International. Retrieved 23 June 2021. Preferred Common Name: African

Bermuda-grass ^ "Cynodon spp". Tropical Forages: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). 2020. Retrieved 23 June 2021. English star grass, African Bermuda grass, giant star grass, Rhodesian star grass, star grass; Muguga star grass (Kenya) ^ Brightenti, Alexandre Magno; Souza Sobrinho, Fausto; Benites, Flávio Rodrigo Gandolfi (2020). "Differential tolerance and selectivity of herbicides in forages of the genus Cynodon". *Grassland Science*. 66 (2): 88–94. doi:10.1111/ags.12259. S2CID 209563450. This Chloridoideae article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from " Common name Bermuda Grass Derivation Cynodon Rich., in C.H.Persoon, Syn. Pl. 1: 85 (1805), nom. cons.; from the Greek kyon (dog) and odous (tooth). From chiendent, the French name for the commonest species. nlemfuensis- from Nlemfu, Zaire, Published in Bull. Agric. Congo Belge 13: 342 (1922). Habit Perennial, mat forming. Stolons present, with alternating elongated and bunched internodes. Basal leaf sheaths glabrous. Culms erect or geniculately ascending, 20–83 cm tall, 1–3 mm diam., firm. Ligule a fringed membrane, 0.1–0.3 mm long. Leaf-blades flat, 5–16 cm long, 2–6 mm wide, rigid or firm, mid-green or glaucous. Leaf-blade surface scaberulous, glabrous or pilose. Leaf-blade apex acuminate. Inflorescence Inflorescence digitate, with spicate branches. Spikes 4–8(-13), unilateral, 4–7(-10) cm long. Spikes straight or flexuous. Rhachis flattened. Spikelet packing broadside to rhachis, regular, 2-rowed. Spikelets Spikelets appressed, solitary. Fertile spikelets at least 3-flowered, comprising 1 fertile floret, without rhachilla extension, ovate, laterally compressed, compressed strongly, 1.8–3 mm long, breaking up at maturity. Spikelets disarticulating below each fertile floret. Glumes Glumes persistent, similar, subequal in width, thinner than fertile lemma. Lower glume lanceolate, 0.8–1.6 mm long, equalling upper glume, herbaceous, 1-keeled, 1-nerved. Lower glume lateral nerves absent. Lower glume apex acute. Upper glume lanceolate or elliptic or oblong or ovate, 1.2–2 mm long, 50–80% of length of adjacent fertile lemma, herbaceous, 1-keeled, 1-nerved. Upper glume lateral nerves absent. Upper glume apex acute. Florets Fertile lemma ovate, laterally compressed, 2–3 mm long, cartilaginous, mid-green or red, wingless, 3-nerved. Lemma midnerve pubescent or ciliate. Lemma apex acute. Palea 2-nerved. Palea keels eciliate. Anthers 1.4 mm long, orange. Grain with adherent pericarp. Continental Distribution: Africa, Australasia, Pacific, North America, South America. Australian Distribution: Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia; Gardner. Northern Territory; Central Australia South. South Australia: Northern Lofty, Southern Lofty, South-eastern. Queensland: Cook, Burke, North Kennedy, Port Curtis, Leichhardt, Burnett, Wide Bay, Darling Downs, Moreton, Maranoa. Classification. (GPWG 2001): Chloridoideae; Cynodonteae Notes There are two varieties. Culms 1-1.5 mm in diameter; leaf blades 2-5 mm wide *C. nlemfuensis var. nlemfuensis (NT QLD) Culms 2-3 mm in diameter; leaf blades 5-6 mm wide *C. nlemfuensis var. robustus (QLD) Cynodon nlemfuensis Vanderyst var. nlemfuensis Introduced. SE Qld as far W as the Charleville area, near-coastal N Qld between Mackay and Cairns; isolated records from better-watered areas of central Australia, and from SE S.A. Endemic to wetter parts of eastern and central Africa - Ethiopia to Zimbabwe and Angola; introduced as a fodder grass elsewhere. Introduced as a pasture grass; has become a vigorous weed in some areas. Cynodon nlemfuensis var. robustus Clayton & Harlan Introduced. SE Qld. Eastern Africa - Ethiopia to Zimbabwe; introduced elsewhere as a fodder grass. Images Return to list Detail of inflorescence branch (scanned specimen) Cynodon nlemfuensis var. robustus © Queensland Herbarium by Will Smith Return to list Australian Distribution © ABRS Return to list Return to Top Vanderyst Poaceae Because of the general similarity in appearance between the various giant types of Cynodon, there has been considerable confusion over the years in the taxonomic affiliation of many specimens. It is suggested that all stargrasses identified as Cynodon plectostachyus prior to 1970 were probably Cyndon nlemfuensis]. Cynodon lemfuensis Vanderyst Cynodon parodii Caro & E.A.Sánchez Common Name: Cultivated plant, growing in a tub Photograph by: Forest and Kim Starr General InformationCynodon nlemfuensis is a perennial evergreen grass, spreading by means of somewhat woody stolons to form a mat of growth 30 - 100cm tall]. Mainly used as a feed for livestock, the plant can also be used to cover the ground and protect the soil.None known E. Africa - Chad to Ethiopia and Somalia, south to Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Widely naturalized in the tropics. Disturbed areas in grassland, cattle paddocks and road verges, on moist alluvium]. Weed PotentialYes Other Uses Rating HabitPerennial Height0.50 m PollinatorsWind Cultivation StatusCultivated The plant is found naturally in tropical areas at latitudes from about 15°N to 15°S, and from sea level to elevations of more than 2,300 metres, representing a range in average annual temperature from about 20 - 27°C. It grows in areas with a mean annual rainfall between about 600 - 3,000mm (commonly 800 - 1,200mm)]. Grows best in full sun or light shade]]. Succeeds on a wide range of soil types from sands to heavy clays, although it grows best in moist, well-drained, lighter textured soils[415. It is adapted to soils with a pH between about 4.5 - 8, but ideally between about 5.5 - 7]. When placed in a moist, firm seedbed, nodes sprout in 5 - 10 days, and a solid stand can be achieved in 3 months after planting under good conditions[. Some types produce reasonable amounts of seed and have vigorous seedlings, so there is considerable potential for spread by seed. However, most produce little or no seed and can only spread vegetatively[. All types have fibrous, resilient stolons that survive ploughing, stands actually being improved by cultivation. These grasses can therefore become weeds in cropping systems, although they are not as serious as Cynodon dactylon]. None known None known The plant is a useful live mulch and ground cover for weed control and soil conservation[. These are very vigorous grasses that, unmanaged, can overgrow associated legumes. However, they are mostly not very shade tolerant, and can be shaded out by taller grasses and trees[. The plant could be used as a ground cover amongst non-densely growing trees and shrubs where heavy pedestrian traffic is experienced[. It could also be used as a quick means of covering and protecting the soil when re-establishing woodland - the grass would die out as the trees and shrubs established themselves[. None known Seed - Due to minimal seed set, these grasses are mostly propagated vegetatively, using either sprigs (above-ground stems) or stolons (runners). Freshly harvested planting material is broadcast on clean cultivated soil and covered by discing 5-10 cm deep and heavily rolled. With manual planting, stems are inserted into the soil to 75% of their length before compacting. Sprigs and newly established plants are susceptible to drought and should be kept moist[. If you have any useful information about this plant, please leave a comment. Comments have to be approved before they are shown here. Dataset GBIF Backbone Taxonomy Rank SPECIES Published in Vanderyst. In: Bull. Agric. Congo Belge 13: 342. (1922). kingdom Plantae phylum Tracheophyta class Liliopsida order Poales family Poaceae genus Cynodon species Cynodon nlemfuensis Synonym's Cynodon dactylon subsp. sarmentosus Parodi Cynodon dactylon var. sarmentosus Pers. Homonyms Cynodon nlemfuensis Vanderyst Common names African Bermuda grass in English African Bermudagrass in language. African bermudagrass in English African bermudagrass in English Afrikanisches Bermudagras in German Bermuda grass in English Bermudagrass in English Rhodesian star grass in English grama-estrela in Portuguese robust star grass in English star grass in English USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) PLANTS Database (2021atj), USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) PLANTS Database (2021atj).

25/1/2019 · Pasto Estrela (Cynodon nlemfuensis)Por: Fabian Martinez Viloria; Zootecnista Origen y descripción del Pasto Estrela Adaptación del Pasto Estrela Se puede establecer óptimamente en suelos de textura ligera, desde Arenosos hasta arcillosos pesados, bien drenados con Ph 5.5 – 8.0, tolerante a calor y salinidad. ... Pasto Estrela (cynodon nlemfuensis) Pasto Mulato II (Brachiaria híbrido CIAT 36087) O (Brachiaria híbrido cv. Mulato II) Pasto Colosuana (Bothriochloa pertusa) Algunas características agronómicas que poseen en común estas especies son: Casi todas se ... Cynodon dactylon (grama bermuda), Cynodon nlemfuensis, C. plectostachyus e C. aethiopicus (gramas estrela) Época Verão Família Gramínea Ciclo de vida Perene Descrição Inicial a grama-bermuda, a grama-estrela e seus híbridos. Algumas cultivares, todas En Cynodon dactylon, por ejemplo, los nudos están en grupos de a dos por lo que las hojas parecen opuestas. En general los entrenudos basales son más cortos que los superiores; cuando hay varios nudos basales muy próximos, las hojas parecen arrosetadas, es decir, se disponen de forma tal que simulan formar una roseta basal de hojas. Cynodon nlemfuensis – Africa from Ethiopia to Zimbabwe; introduced in South Africa, West Africa, Saudi Arabia, Philippines, Texas, Florida, Mesoamerica, northern South America, various islands Cynodon plectostachyus - Chad, East Africa; introduced in ... Star grass (Cynodon nlemfuensis) Sericeoa (Lespedeza cuneata) Starches Serradella (Ornithopus sativus) Starfish meal Sesame (Sesamum indicum) seeds and oil meal Straws Sesban (Sesbania sesban) Stylo (Stylosanthes guianensis) Setaria (Setaria lachnea) ... mutica (Pará), Brachiaria radicans (Jazmin), Cynodon nlemfuensis (Alicia), Digitaria 26 0 1 DEIMOS-DEIMOS 700 DEIMOS 800F Caso de que el motorreductor no se fije al nivel de la vía de deslizamiento (Posición estándar), se tiene que ... /8/10/2014 · Pasture grasses are a type of grass that is commonly found in fields and meadows. These grasses are used for grazing livestock, such as cows and sheep, and for hay production. They are rich in nutrients, which makes them ideal forage for grazing animals. Forage ... The name Cynodon dactylon is universally accepted for this common, widespread weed. It is highly variable and various subspecies have been distinguished (Harlan et al., 1970).It is normally tetraploid (2n=36) but diploid, triploid and pentaploid forms also occur (Rochecouste, 1962a; Thomas and Murray, 1978; Kissmann , 1991). ...

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